THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1882

Amusements To-Day. American Institute—3d av., between 65d and 64th sta. Booth's Thentre—The Humany Rys. Rijon Theatre—Pallence. Belgion Panorama—15th st. and 1th av. Grand Opera House—The World. Maverly's 54th St. Theatre—Hagne's Minstrell Badison Square Theatre—Femeralis. Park Thentre-Panchen.

New Francisco Minutesta-Broadway and 19th st.

Standard Thentre-Mantents Note.

Thatle Thentre-The Merry Nor. Thatis Theater—In Serry War.
Theater Comique—The Blackbird.
The Alcassr—Broadway and dist at.
Tony Pastar's Theater—Donna Justin.
Eslam Square Theater—The Rivak.
Windoor Theater—Ky Swertheart.

Wallack's Theatre-Taken from Life

If the Democrats carry the State ticket this fall, it would seriously embarrass the administration of Gov. CLEVELAND if either branch of the Legislature were controlled by the Republicans. The Senate, which holds over, is pominally Democratic. As Tammany Hall is advocating the election of CLEVELAND, its Senators will, of course, support his administration; and this would make the Senate really Democratic.

The Democrats should look carefully to their nominations for the Assembly all over the State. The last Assembly professed to be Democratic, and it elected a Democrat for Speaker. But no good came of it. Indeed, the record of both Houses was so bad as to evoke the condemnation of the great body of the people, irrespec-

The Democrats now have an opportunity to give us a Legislature which, with a reform Democrat in the Executive chamber, may aid in restoring the good name of the State by a return to Jeffersonian principles of government.

### Au Awkward Position.

The statements of Mr. Thomas C. Acton in regard to Collector Robertson's avowed preference for Secretary FOLGER as a candidate for Governor, seem to place the Collector in an awkward position. He is certainly now trying to make people believe that he would have acted against FOLGER if he had attended the meeting of the State Committee. He certainly did make Mr. ACTON believe, before the Convention, that he was in favor of FOLGER if FOLGER was to be a candidate for the nomination.

Nobody could go further than we do in appreciation of WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON'S public services. He is entitled to the highest credit for what he did to defeat the nomination of GRANT for a third term. But the men who acted with him then would like to know where he stands now. Was he tecitly anxious or willing to see FOLGER nominated. but afraid to come out for him openly? And has this timidity changed to opposition in view of the hostility of so many Republicans to the nomination? Or were his utterances on the subject to Mr. ACTON and others misapprehended by those gentlemen?

We hope the latter is the true explanation; but Mr. Acron is not very apt to be mistaken about what people say to him.

### The Prize Fool.

It seems that Mr. SELWYN ZADOC BOW-MAN of Somerville, Massachusetts, has managed to get himself renominated for Congress As some of Mr. SELWYN ZADOC BOWMAN'S constituents may not have at their fingers' ends the exact text of the speech by which he won peculiar eminence, we reproduce for their benefit the following passage from his remarks in the House of Representatives on the 28th of last June, when Secon Robe-Box's Navy bill was under discussion :

"I desire not only to disclaim any attack upon the disbill, but to offer my tribute of respect to him and that sympathy which he does not need in regard to any as-Mults made upon him. He enjoys to day the title or which he may well be proud—the Father of the American Navy.

If the Republicans of the Fifth District are proud of the distinction which their Congressman has attained at Washington, they bught to strain every nerve and muscle to resleet him. It is something to be represented by the Prize Fool of the Forty-seventh Congress. It will be something to be represented by the Prize Fool of the Forty-eighth.

## The Greek Boundary Settled.

The controversy about the Greek frontier in Thessaly, which has caused the relations of the Governments interested to become extremely strained, and which, indeed, gave rise to some collisions between Greek and Turkish troops, has been abruptly settled by the unconditional surrender of the whole territory claimed by Greece. This action on the part of ABDUL-HAMID is significant when we recall the widely different attitude which he has heretofore maintained in regard to this matter, and when we remember that the Conference was about to reassemble for the nominal purpose of adjusting this very difficulty. It looks as if the Sultan, powerfully impressed by the results of the Egyptian campaign, had at last made up his mind to east in his lot with England; for it is manifestly the interest of the latter power to deprive the Conference of any pretext for assembling at this time, when the Egyptian question would almost certainly be made subject of discussion.

There is no doubt that legally the Greeks were right in this controversy, although it was natural enough that the Turks should Interpose a good deal of passive resistance to the mutilation of their territory in favor of a State that had taken no part in the conflict whose outcome was determined by the treaty of Berlin. The stubborn opposition of the Porte was so far successful that the original cession recommended by the powers was materially curtailed by the Conference of 1881, both in Epirus and in Thessaly. The commission appointed for the purpose pushed the northern frontier of Greek Thessaly back from the Pierian plain on the north of Plantamana, to the plain of the Pencios which lies south of that point. It was stipulated, however, that the new boundary should be only about two and a haif miles south of Plantamana, and that Karalik Dervend, a strategic position of considerable importance, should belong to Greece. In spite of the remonstrances of Turkey, which insisted that the line should be run at least a mile further to the southward, all the representatives of the powers ratified the limit which had been fixed by the commission. The Greeks accordingly proceeded to occupy the open country, but the Turkish garrison persisted in refusing to evacuate Karalik Dervend.

Such was the situation at the outbreak of the Egyptian troubles, and at that stage of and would thus find occupation for much of her military force, the Athens Government resolved to seize the opportunity of taking given them. The scheme was furthered by country better, he explained. The whole

the fact that amid the changes caused by the contemplated expedition to Egypt, the Turkish garrison at Karalik Dervend had been temporarily withdrawn, and before it could be replaced some Greek troops took possession of the coveted position. Subsequently it was retaken by the Turks, and a series of collisions occurred along the whole border, which at one time seemed certain to entail open war between the two countries. Such must have been the result had not the Athens Government been sharply reprimanded both by England and Germany, and given distinctly to understand that their attempt to aggravate the existing complications by a European war would not be tolerated. No doubt it was also intimated that patience upon their part would be duly recompensed, and that the unanimous decision of the Conference in relation to the Thessalian boundary should

ultimately be enforced.

But while it is plain that Germany and Great Britain were desirous of localizing the Egyptian trouble, it is almost equally certain that Russia would have gladly witnessed a conflict between Greece and Turkey which would have led to commotions throughout the Balkan peninsula. There is reason to believe that the Athens Government was encouraged in its aggressive action by the Russian Foreign Office, and although Greece for the moment succumbed to the pressure of Germany and England, we observe that no sooner had Cairo been occupied, and the Egyptian question been thus brought nigh to solution, than the Russian ambassador at Constantinople, M. NELIDOFF, demanded a new meeting of the Conference for the alleged purpose of arranging the Greek frontier controversy. It may be surmised, however, that M. NELIDOFF had something else in contemplation besides the professed defence of Greek interests. From the beginning of the Conference the Russian representative has taken the lead in opposing the methods of dealing with the Egyptian problem suggested by Lord DUFFERIN and supported by the ambassadors of Germany and Austria. He it was who insisted that England should pledge herself to leave to the Conference the ultimate determinations of all questions relating to the government of Egypt-a pledge which Lord DUFFERIN evaded on the ground that the mandate of the Conference being given to the Porte, England was under no direct obligations to that body.

It is now manifest, probably, to M. NELIpoff that he overshot the mark when, in concert with the representatives of Italy, France, and Turkey, he refused to directly sauction the interposition of England in Egypt, but averred that Turkey alone was legally competent to act in the matter, and that the employment of British troops must be the subject of a private convention between the English Foreign Office and the Porte. England took him at his word, and proceeded to conquer Egypt without any direct authority from the powers; and if she also had the skill or the good fortune to perform the whole work before the Anglo-Turkish convention was concluded, there is nothing in that at which the Conference can take offence, provided Turkey is satisfied. Evidently the Porte has ratified the action of England after the fact, whereby it has been rendered just as legitimate as if it had been previously sanctioned. If a perfect understanding had not been privately reached be tween ABDUL-HAMID and Lord DUFFERIN, it would have been the Sultan's cue to embarrass the English ambassador by favoring a reassembling of the Conference. But, as the latest telegrams from Constantinople inform us, he has ordered the immediate surrender of Karalik Dervend and of the whole disputed territory to Greece, thus anticipating the most unfavorable decision at which the Conference could possibly have arrived on the frontier question. The result was that the meeting of that body, called on Sunday, in compliance with M. Nellidoff's demand, found itself stripped of the pretext for its convocation, and was forthwith dissolved.

The final settlement of the Thessalian boundary has put an end for the present to the troubles between Greece and Turkey, and action of the latter power th upon the policy she may henceforth be expeeted to follow in regard to Egypt. She will probably maintain that the adjustment of a scheme of government for the Nile land is a matterlying solely within the competence of the Sultan as suzerain, of his vassal the Khedive, and of England, their ally and agent-that it is, in other words, a matter with which the Continental powers have no concern. And if Lord Beaconspield were Prime Minister instead of Mr. GLADSTONE, we should be disposed to give some credence to the rumor that Turkey, which is now in quite as bad financial straits as she was when she sold Cyprus, has offered to sell her rights of suzerainty over Egypt for a sum representing ten years' tribute capitalized. Such a transfer of feudal supremacy would furnish a neat solution of the Egyptian problem, for, while the Khedive would continue at the head of the civil administration, Great Britain would be able at any moment to intervene for his protection without owing any account of her proceedings to the other European nowers. The Khediye, in short, would occupy precisely the same position as that now held by the vassal princes in India. But this would be virtually annexation, and it is extremely doubtful whether the GLADSTONE Ministry, trammelled as it is by old professions and protestations, will venture to take such a bold and conclusive step, no matter how much it may be commended by convenience and simplicity.

# New City Pastors.

The Brick Presbyterian Church of this city has called the Rev. Mr. VAN DYKE, a young man, to be its pastor. He now serves Congregational church in Newport.

But neither because he is young, nor because he happens for the time to be among the Congregationalists, is there anything significant in his call to the old and conservative Presbyterian church to which Dr. GARDI-NER SPRING so long expounded the doctrines of the Westminster Catechism. Clergymen now go back and forth between the Congre gationalists and Presbyterians as a matter of course. Moreover, Mr. Van Dyke is a Presbyterian dyed in the wool. He is the son of conspicuous Presbyterian minister of Brooklyn, was graduated both at Princeton College and Princeton Theological Seminary. and was ordained by the Brooklyn Presbytery. And that he is only thirty years old s rather in his favor. Young preachers, if they are liked at all, are apt to be very much liked even more than those in whom age has ripened the judgment.

The remarkable thing about this call is that it is tendered to a native minister. Of recent years our Presbyterian churches have been importing their pastors to a great extent. They have passed by the home supply and gone to England, Scotland, or the north of Ireland to get preachers acceptable to them. The Brick Church, which has called the imbreglio, when it appeared certain Mr. VAN DYKE, has only lately lost that Turkey would intervene in the Nile land, a pastor it brought from the other side. But Dr. BEVAN was not a very successful importation. After several years' trial he resigned the pastorate and by main strength what the Conference had returned to England, because he liked that

truth, however, was that his pulpit eloquence was rather too heavy even for the conservative Presbyterians at the corner of Thirtyseventh street and Fifth avenue. They were not cast down when he left them.

After that experience they now turn around and call both a native preacher and a young man, not a foreigner of fixed intellectual habits and established reputation. I Mr. VAN DYKE succeeds in crowding the old Brick Church, which Dr. BEVAN could not keep filled, very likely he will help to put an end to the fashion of importing pastors. He will show that home pulpit talent of the acceptable kind is still available. That will encourage the theological seminaries and the rising young men of the ministry who of late years have been annoyed to see the prizes in the way of pastorships going to foreigners. It will be better, too, on many ac counts, if we can find our leading pastors in the republic, whose ideas and sympathies they must share more thoroughly than men bred under different political and social systems, and perhaps in a very different religious atmosphere.

The Rev. Dr. HALL has made a remarkable success as a New York pastor, and so has the Rev. Dr. Ormiston. But that is not because they came from the United Kingdom. It is because they are remarkable men, unusually well adapted, too, to the transplantation they have gone through. Yet their popularity set other churches in want of pastors to scouring the regions which produced them, under the idea that the supply there was much richer than that to be found at home. The native ministry will not lament that their search has not been altogether successful, and that at length the Brick Church has found a pastor in the person of a young minister born and educated here, and only or-

dained three years ago. Some of the Episcopalians, like the Presbyterians, have shown of late years a preference for preachers and rectors trained abroad. But the Rev. Mr. COURTNEY, who came from England, did not make himself universally liked as assistant at St. Thomas's Church, and left there to go to Chicago, and thence to Boston, where his methods are now undergoing criticism. It is true some of the people wanted him at other Episcopal churches here, but his coming very likely would have caused dissensions. Calvary Church, which was so long without a rector after the death of Dr. WASHBURNE, did indeed call a ciergyman from Canada, but he declined; and now it has as pastor the Rev. Dr. SATTERLEE, who came to New York from

successful pastorship on the Hudson River. Two of the leading pulpits of the city which not long ago were vacant have therefore been at length supplied with preachers obtained at home-for we assume the acceptance of Mr. VAN DYKE. But whether native or foreign, they have a tremendous task before them in combating the infidelity of New York, which, as Dr. RYLANCE lately said, is eating into the churches themselves, and penumbing both the pulpit and the pews.

The post of honor is the post of danger; and here in New York the clergy have their most trying task, if they are faithful to their duty; but it is also one which invites the ablest, the most devoted, the most self-sacrifleing of them, because of its very difficulty and because they may here risk their reputations as successful preachers.

The Shovel Question in Massachusetts.

The Springfield Republican has been independent and manly enough to oppose the candidacy of OLIVER AMES for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, on the ground that he is chargeable with the fraud perpetrated by OLIVER AMES & Sons in sending millions of shovels to Australia falsely branded with the name of COLLINS & Co. Its course in this respect is excessively disagreeable to other Republican journals in that State. Their tone on the subject is well ex-emplified by the following paragraph from the Boston Econing Transcript:

"The Bowles-Axes controversy is one in which the general public shows much distinction to take part. It is, in fact, so largely a personal and family matter that the public may well feel some scrupics. Ourse. Assa is apparently attacked partly because he is the son. son of Samuer, Bowles. It is an affair of fathers. But OAKES AMES IS dend. So IS SAMUEL BOW-ES."

We may add that political virtue will be dend in Massachusetts when the people generally acquiesce in such treatment of a question directly affecting the personal integrity of a candidate for the second office in the Commonwealth.

The case is very simple. One of the most eminent Judges in the country has decided that OLIVER AMES & Sons dishonestly used the name of COLLINS & Co. for marking the shovels which they manufactured for export to Australia. This was at a time when the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor was actively engaged in the business of the firm and of the corporation of the same name which succeeded it. His personal honesty is certainly impugned by Judge BLATCHFORD's decision; yet there are Republicans in Massachusetts who would have voters regard this as a mere private business matter which should have nothing to do with polities.

Such persons forget the familiar proposition that the people want business methods adopted in the administration of public offices. To say of a candidate in these days that he will discharge his official duties on the same principles that regulate the conduct of his business as a merchant, is often deemed the highest praise. But is this what the people of Massachusetts want OLIVER AMPS to do? Do they want a Lieutenant-Governor who will carry into his office the practices which a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States has denounced as dishonest and fraudulent?

These are questions on which the farmers of the Old Bay State ought to be heard from If they are made fully acquainted with the facts, we cannot believe they will vote for a man who might just as well have sold fraudulently branded shovels to them as to the Australian farmers, only that they were inconveniently near home, and Australia was conveniently far off.

Should Mr. FOLGER refuse a nomination that was brought about by forgery, and should he seize the opportunity to give the Republican party a discourse upon the heinousness of the crimes perpetrated at Saratoga, he would do himself more honor than he can ever win as a candidate.

The great floods hereabout were simultaneous with great floods in Italy, but not one of the weather quacks here or there gave warning to the people in advance. Let these cloud quacks stop their squeaking till they know how to prophesy,

There have been cool and unconcerned nurderers, but we are inclined to think that few of them have equalled EDWARD HOVEY, just convicted in the General Sessions of murdering Mrs. FANNY VERMILYEA. his sister-in-law. Mrs. VERMILYEA gave an asylum to Hovey and his wife, her sister, and their sick child. Hovey had been a shiftless, querulous fellow and had failed to support his family. On the day before the shooting he flourished a revolver threaten-ingly, and Mrs. VERMILYEA took it from him and hid it. Hovey yowed to be revenged. He pawned a coat on the following day, and with the money thus obtained bought a pistol. He concealed this in his pocket, and, returning to of her husband will be turned over to her,

his sister-in law's house, shot her. He boastfully admitted his crime to the police. By this crime Hover took three lives, for Mrs. Vermil-THA was about to become a mother and his own child died of fright. Yet he sat unmoved during his trial, and, when the verdict consigning him to death by the hangman's hand was uttered

he said, sneeringly, to a court attendant:
"That's just the verdiet I expected." Gen. Wolseley is going to be made a Baron, and what will be his title? Will he be Lord Wolseley of Cairo, or of Ismailia? Either would afford a cuphonious appellation. Lord Wolseley of Kassasin, or of Tel-el-Kebir, would not sound so well. Yet these are the ought. Lord Wolseley of Damanhour wouldn't do at all. But it will not make so much difference what place his peerage is named after, provided he gets it. And with it he will doubtless get a thumping grant of public money. The thing is managed differently in this country, we are happy to say.

If all the Republicans of New York who are now proclaiming their determination to vote against Folgen keep their word, CLEVE-LAND will have the biggest majority ever given to any candidate in this State.

Precisely what Mr. Brane is driving at in his circument from official Me, but not from political activity, it is not easy to make out,—Times.

It seems easy enough to us. He is driving at the Republican nomination for President in

Both slavery and polygamy exist in Egypt though the Egyptian Government has for years made pretences of putting an end to slavery. It is to be presumed that one of the advantages arising from British domination in Egypt will be the speedy adoption of measures for the prohibition of slavery and the slave trade. But polygamy will not of course be in any way interfered with. It is permitted by the Mohammedan religion, which prevails in Egypt, and the British Government has always tolerated the practice of it in the East Indian possessions.

If Mr. JAY GOULD really means to go on a long excursion around the world in a steam yacht, which is promised to be the largest and fastest steam yacht aflout, we should like to see his project fully successful so far as the yacht is concerned. Agreat many new and magnifi-cent steam yachts have been built lately, but, beyond improvements in the interior arrangements, there has been very little progress. The speed remains about the same. A new yacht has just been finished by PTERGE, the head of the greatest shippard in the world, and the builder of that Atlantic grey-hound, the Alaska, and though this yacht is described as perfect in its fittings and eabin plan, her speed is barely fourteen knots. This will never do. Nothing short of sixteen knots should be thought of; and if a yacht should be made to steam up to seventeen or eighteen knots so much the better. This can certainly be done, and with such a yacht Mr. GOULD can count on more easily escaping from the occasional pirates that infest the Eastern seas, and on creating for himself more powerful and colling breezes in the oppressive calms of those regions through which all travellers around the world must necessarily pass.

It is so many weeks since a victory has seen won by an American horse on the English turf, that Aranza's success yesterday at Newmarket in the Great Eastern Railway Handicap is likely to attract special notice Aranza has often been looked upon with great confidence by her backers, but her performances have very rarely come up to the promise Yesterday's triumph was achieved with ease.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, who has never been equivocal in his political notions comes out with views "as plain as a pikestaff" bout the existing political situation, and says legistyely that he will not vote for the candidate of Jay Govan. He acknowledges a debt to the Democrats of Brooklyn for their assistance in helping to elect Mayor Low, and he means to pay it by voting now for Mayor CLEVELAND. The veteran elergyman very pertinently inquires what the "leading orators of the nation," who are to be brought here to help in the canvass, are going to talk about, "Why," he says," they will have to meet JAY GOULD at

We are again reminded of the wide circle of British possessions around the globe. We hear of rejoicing over the British victory in Egypt from Quebec to Winnipeg and Vancouver from Halifax to Jamaica and Belize from Hong Kong to Calcutta, Bombay, and Aden, from Cyprus to Maita, Gibraitar, and northward to the Shetland Islands, and from Melbourne to Cape Town. Verily the fame of a victorious British soldier fills the wide world. both the dry land and the seas thereof.

The cingular contrasts often presented in the weather of corresponding seasons of successive years in this climate would greatly astonish a traveller from some of those favored regions of the globe where the seasons are as constant as the risings and settings of the sun. Such a traveller, visiting us last fall, and beholding forests burning, vegetation drying up for want of rain and the thermometer among the eighties and nineties, would probably have jotted down a note in his diary to the effect that the autumn in the Northern and Eastern United States is a very warm, dry senson, in which seashore and country life are enjoyable and the cities are too hot to be comfortable But on returning this fall, prepared with light garments and looking forward to a pleasant time at Coney Island or Long Branch, what would be his dismay at finding himself shivering in an atmosphere fifteen or twenty degrees colder than at his last visit, while wintry storms are sweeping the coast and ploughing up the beaches, and floods of rain are tearing away bridges, washing out railroad tracks, and making country life for city folks unendurable. Yet with all its disagreeable freaks our climate appears upon the whole to agree very well with many millions of healthy and prosperous people.

Mr. JAY GOULD has just purchased the con-rolling stock of The Sun .- St. Louis Post Disputch. It is not true. He has not bought a share.

The wordy warfare which has been going on between HANLAN, ROSS, and KENNEDY may have induced the credulous to suppose that out of all the challenges there might issue one race. But it has ended, of course, in a postponement of the proposed contests until next summer After all, this is the wisest plan, as races rowed on the eve of winter are apt to be unsatisfactory; and in addition, there will now be time for those prolonged negotiations over details with which the public must always be entertained

A gentleman who writes from the Windso Hotel desires us to answer this question: "If a lady agrees to become the wife of a man for five years, and signs legal papers to that effect, can she hold the man after the five years?"

No lady can agree to become the wife of a man for five years or for any other limited time. Matrimony is a contract which is always for life. Moreover, the signing of legal papers by the lady in question would not hold the man unless he also signs them, since it takes i person's own signature to bind the person. Under the law of this State if a couple appear

in public as man and wife, professing to be such, and if they are known in the community as such, that fact is presumptive evidence of a legal marriage, whether any written contract nas passed between them or not. We are surprised that the idea of a five years' marriage should be entertained by any intelli-

gent inmate of the Windsor Hotel.

Melville at the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.-Engineer Melville had a long interview with Secretary Chandler to day at the Navy Department, and gave a detailed account of the inding of the hodies of De Long and his party A Mrs. De Long's request the private papers and journal

FOLGER'S NOMINATION IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 .- Persons inside the Administration returning from New York. where they were called at the last hour to as sist in nominating Folger, are gloomy. Al-though they secured the nomination for the Secretary and put things generally on a Stalwart footing, they are not happy. The defeat of Folger at the polls could be endured if that were all. In that event, however, he would not resign as Secretary-his resignation having been a leading consideration in making his

nomination. It is learned, touching Judge Folger's acceptance, that could he do so he would gladly place himself where he was before the Saratoga Convention. According to the testimony, the nomination is felt by himself to be a burden which is liable to crush him. In writing his letter of acceptance, the Judge, it is asserted. feels that he will be doing an act which may assist to accomplish his political extinction. It is asserted that the idea of declining the

ination has entered Judge Folger's head. That it may yet reassert itself and control his ecision is believed not to be impossible. According to accounts derived from intelli-gent sources, the Secretary is in a miserable

According to accounts derived from intelligent sources, the Secretary is in a miserable frame of mind, and from a variety of reasons. He fully comprehends now that the purpose of crowding him out of the department entered largely into the apparent friendship of not a few individuals, and was, to a considerable extent, the motive of the Administration.

It would be more than human not to resent this. It is all the worse from the fact that the motive and the purpose have scarcely been disguised. To the sting of defeat, should he fall in November, would be added the consciousness that, as Secretary of the Treasury, he was where he was not wanted, surrounded by officials and others who had tried to get rid of him—who, although they had failed in that, had, nevertheless, accomplished his political overthrow and destroyed what appeared to him to be an opportunity for an advancement to the highest honors.

This is represented as being the tenor of Judge Folger's thoughts since the Saratoga Convention. It is not strange, therefore, that the nomination should be hateful rather than otherwise to him.

It would be useless to deny that there is a growing indifference as to Folger's course, owing, in the first place, so far as Haif Breeds—who seem to be far the most numerous in the departments—are concerned, to an increasing disposition to keep up their resentments, and not give in to anything that will be for the benefit of the Administration or the Stalwarts; in the second place it is owing to the increasing tendency toward a new departure or whatever promises to promote it.

One may hear Stalwarts saying it is the natural outcome of Arthur's course—the old story over again. Who will not stand up to his friends, will find himself without friends to stand up to him. Doubtless in this there is a measury of personal disappointment, but it is not all that

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I read in Too Sun, under the heading "A Comet Seen in Day-light," the following: "The reported displacement of the two sodium lines toward the red end of the spectrum is of the highest interest, since it indicates that the comet is now moving toward the earth with planetary velocity." Now, I want to know why the displacement of those lines indicates the movement of the comet toward the earth.

New Your, Sept. 27.

There is some mistake in the despatch from Washington, which you quote, since the shift-ing of the lines toward the red end of the spectrum would indicate that the comet was moving away from the earth instead of toward it. The cause of this shifting of the spectral lines is the same as that which produces the sudden hange of pitch in the whistle of a passing locomotive. As the locomotive approaches, the waves of sound are, so to speak, crowded closer together, and the pitch is raised. When it is seceding the waves are lengthened, and the pitch is lowered. Just so in the case of lightwhich, like sound, is propagated in waves or vibrations-if the source of light is approach-ing at great speed the vibrations are crowded ogether, and this is perceived by the shifting of the lines toward the violet end of the spectrum. If the source of light is receding the lines shift toward the red end, or the place of longer vibrations. On this principle it has been shown that some of the stars are approaching us and others moving away. Rough measarements of the velocity of these motions have even been made. Thus it appears that Sirius s receding more than twenty miles a second, while Arcturus is approaching at the rate of over fifty miles in a second, and the star Alpha Cygni is coming so directly toward us, at the ate of forty miles a second, that it will pass close by the solar system and blaze out in the sky with a splendor that will throw all the other stars into the shade. That interesting event however, is reserved for our descendants some two or three hundred thousand years hence,

## Jay Gould in Missouri Politics.

MR. O'CONNOR'S LETTER.

Political Effects of Weiseley's Victory— Transformation of the Spirit in the Lib-eral Party-Both Sides Rivals in Jingoism LONDON, Sept. 14.-Everybody in London

to-day is under the exuberant influence of the great victory that has just been won by the English troops. I have already indicated the reasons why the result of the campaign in Egypt was looked forward to by English opinion with an amount of interest and anxiety apparently disproportionate either to the magnitude of the expedition or of the issues directly involved. The real secret of the in-tense anxiety, as I have, I think, already set orth, was the fact that this was practically the first time since the date of the Crimean war when the English troops had to fight on a battlefield within sight of the whole European world. The severe damage done to the prestige of English arms by the disasters in Afghanistan, Zululand, and in the Transvasl had raised, not only among the envious Continentals, but also among the English them-selves, a certain diffidence as to what their armies could do: and the tone of the press-extravagantly delighted when some small success was gained, and only disproportionately depressed when there was something like a heck-was a faithful mirror of the highly tense feeling on the campaign among the general public. After the battle of yesterday the English people can hold up their heads again, and the old legend is once more accepted in the bayonet charge of the British Grenadier.

I mention these things, which indicate the

emper of the hour, mainly for the purpose of pointing out what in my opinion will be the permanent results of the Egyptian business on the tone and attitude of English parties and of the English people generally. Those who were in the House of Commons when the bombard-ment of Alexandria was announced remarked, or thought they remarked, a very significant change in the outward demeanor of several of the English Radical members. It was remarked that many of these gentlemen, who, when Beaconsfield was alive and in office, could not well be distinguished from peace-at-any-price advocates, went about, not merely with different phrases in their mouths, but even with a difforest air. There was a certain fire in their eye, a visible strut in their walk for the moment they looked more like bellicose and meagre Gauls than quiet, middle-aged and rather pot-bellied Englishmen. In short, they were delighted to think that Gladstone could buily as well as Beaconsfield, and that the despised Liberals of the factory and the ware nouse could kill as cleverly as the prouc

could builty as well as Beaconsfield, and that the despised Liberals of the factory and the warehouse could kill as cleverly as the proud Conservative squires of many acres and long descent. Everything that has happened since has tended to confirm the opinion that the Liberal party was proud of having done its share of blood letting, and that Gladstone's method of weakening himself by his manifest apostacy from his own principles and those of his party, had, on the contrary, only made his hold the stronger.

I took up a paper of yesterday, and I found there a speech, which is, I think, one of the most significant that has been uttered in English politics for many a long day. The orator was Mr. E. A. Lestham. Leetham was at one time one of the most prominent of the younger race of Radicals. He is a connection, if I mistake not, of Mr. John Bright by marriage. He was an early associate of Forster, the late Chief Secretary for Ireland. He belonged, in short, to that Ring of wealthy manufacturers who have in recent years usurped in the official world of liberalism the position formerly held by the groat Whig families. Everybody thought that he would end as a Cabinet Minister, but he has never got so far as even an under secretaryship, the fact being that like Bright, he is incurably lazy, and is not able, like Bright, to get over this disadvantage by a commanding political position. But, though he has not been heard of much histely, he has continued something of a personage, and he may be taken as a trustworthy spokesman of the Dissenter Radical. What has he to say, then, with regard to the Egyptian war? While honest Sir Wilfrid Lawson is wasting his breath denouncing the wickedness of the war and the inconsistencies of Gladstone, Leatham, wiser in his generation, is enthusiastic in praise of the grand old man slast card. "If the war in Egypt had resembled the war in Afghanistan, or the Transvaal, or even in Zululand—if it had been one of aggression and aggrandisement"—the virtuous Radical would of course have oppo

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incidents of the last few years have roused feelings in the country the profound depths of whose bitterness, and even feroeity nobody can even imagine without living in the country and among the people. You see English hate of Ireland and Irishmen in nearly every eye; it meets you in the railway car, in the restaurant, in the drawing room. Among the lower orders it has shown itself in savage outbursts in several towns against the Irish population; among the better educated you perceive it by the estrangement of old friends or by the steady boycotting of everything Irish. Irish authors have ceased to sell their books; Irish journalists are locked out of the newspaper offices; the representatives of Irish factories are ordered out of the stores where they used to obtain in happier times remulerative contracts. I don't know whether it is that they feel that the old and suprems ascendancy of England in Irisland is domed, or that they are caught up by that spirit of cynic violence which Biamarck has so successfully taught to his sare. Whatever the roason, Englishmen now entertain projects with regard to Irisland which they—at least those of them who belonged to the Radical party—would have shrunk from with disgust and horror a lew years ago. It is quite a common thing to hear the wish expressed by Liberals, so called, that Parnell, Dillon, Healy, and the rest could be hanged right away, and so got rid of finally.

I remember, a few weeks before the session closed, I was speaking over this novel phenomenon in English thought in our day to my friend and colleague, Mr. Sexton—who is not merely the eloquent orator, but, what is perhaps of even greater importance, the levelheaded and sagacious statesman—and I ventured to make a proplicey as to the immediate future, I said: In five years' time Ireland will either have home rule or be disfrachised.

I turn again to the speech of Mr. Leatham, and one of the passages in the oration of this same typical Radicul says that, though the time has not yet come, it may come soon, wh

### SUNBEAMS.

-Richard Wagner's eldest daughter maried last mouth Count Gravina.

—The people of Munich are about to peti-

tion their King to put in an appearance in public.

—The London and Northwestern Railroad

Company have bought 500 cows to supply the best mill at their buffets. -Herbert Spencer characterizes Oscar Wilds as "an outlandish person who attempted to rec-oncile idiocy with art and nambypambyism with senti-

-The case of Mr. E. D. Grav. M. P., will, it is thought, lead to a curtailment by the legislature of the unlimited power of the Judges in the matter of conempt of court. -Coronets were first granted to Marquises

by Richard II., to Earls by Henry II., to Viscounts by James I. Barons up to Charles II. had only a crimson cap mounted with fur. -Bowery museums will learn with interest that M. Sary has opened negotiations for the future ap-pearance in Paris of the giantess "Marian," who is now

—at a height of eight feet two inches—all a growing, and possessing the true pre-Rafaellite maxillary angle.

—The Rev. J. C. Sullivan was the elderly and respected pastor of the Methodist Church at Salem, O., but he had to resign when it came out that he wrote to young Mrs. Halwie, one of his converts: "I hunge

-Ralph Ryder, aged 80, insisted upon being allowed to kill a bear, which was roaming around Springbrook, Wis. The spectators hid themselves, and the old hunter, waiting until the bear was within a few yards, fired with a good aim. But the beast lived long enough to hug and bite its slayer, breaking both wrists

and baring his shull. -A drummer usually carries his own drum and beats it; but in some parts of Ireland at Land League processions the drummers refused to do duty without the assistance of carriers. The carrier put the big drum on his back and walked before the musician, who was less interested in keeping time than in stagger

ing his assistant and straightening him out aga -Gen. Oglethorpe, the founder of Georgia, used to tell of a missionary who, flattering himself that he had thoroughly imbued an American Indian with the right spirit in which to take the Lord's Supper, said. Do you not feel a mental comfort, an inward refreshment rom that holy cup f" "It is very good," said his promis-

-The last member of the British royal family regularly embalined was the Princess Cha other members of the family. In compliance with George III.'s express wishes, he and Queen Charlotte

-Sixteen years ago George T. Reynolds, a stock raiser at Griffin Texas, was wounded in a skir-mish with Indians, an arrow entering the abdomen and passing through the abdominal cavity. Such a wound by arrow out, and although the head broke off and remained in the body, he astonished everybody by recovering within ten days. A few days ugo he felt pain in the back, near the spine, and a surgical operation brought to the surface, the steel arrow head that had taken states

venrs to work its way through his body. -Queen Victoria was exceedingly annoyed at the beginning of her reign by the attentions of centle men cranks who thought themselves in love with her, and in some cases pretended that she gave them encouraging glances. One used to assist the workmen at Kensington in order to see the Queen, and his phaeton was kept in readiness to follow her when she went out. On one occasion when the Queen alighted to take a walk he sprang out and came forward. The Duchess of Sent sent a page to request that he would drive off and mat annoy the Queen. He refused. They had to re-mer the

carriage, and he followed in his -The art of shorthand is, it appears, to be supersected by one of the quaerest inventions on record. The revolution is to be effected by means of a machine called a "glossograph," consisting of six levers, forming a sort of cage, each communicating with a tracing pen cil. The use to be made of the "glossograph" is rather curious. While the orator or acturer is holding forth, the reporter is to repeat the words of the speaker with his tongue in the cage. Thus the quickest conversation case. The ludierous aspect which this new invention as

sumes may be an obstacle to its adoption. -Two gentlemen named Sturge and Hartion of slaves, and gave some very curious information in a book they subsequently published. At the Metro-politan Girls' School in Spanish Town there were at one time four or five half-caste children of a former Governor, the Duke of Manchester, and one of the Duke's Secretary, Bullock. "The dreadful state of social disor-ganization in Jamaica is legibly written even on the surface of society." Miss Bullock's freedom was purchased by the lady patronesses of the school, but nothing is said of such purchase for the dusky Misses Montague.

-The last royal visit to Vancouver's Island, prior to the present one of the Princess Lauise, was made by the Duke of Edinburgh when a middly. The dovernor, who is the greatest man there, gave a half if his honor. His daughter, who was the believe the tlement, having been to school in Portland, Gregon, and wearing flowers in her hair, was directed to give herself airs, which she did effectually, although her mether was a full-blooded Indian squaw and she but once removed. The young middy, dazzled by her pretty looks went straight up and asked her for the first dane, but the girl, regarding his uniform with contempt refused the invitation, whispering within his hearing to her companion that her father had fold her never to dance with a middy. A listle while after the Governor's distribu-was formally introduced to dance with the Prices when the latter turned to the officer who accompanied him and said coolly, "Make an excuse my in never allow me to dance with a squaw. The ladd is now the great lady of the island, and is not firstler large hearted charity and constitution of the ladius tribst

is it so?
At the crowded counter the lady sits Awaiting the shop maid stangisty stare.
While the latter lackward and forward dis-

And warfiles a popular course air.

She images at the customer's in-K of "stele".

While showing the goods with a noise air. "Allof. And says to nerself with a searnful suc "It's only a woman, it doesn't matter

the died monstaches are musty waxed. Like shining above gleaves be leat. The shill of his tailor was greatly taxed. Before he produced a sout logo that,

Become to postuced a suit oxidity.

He make for gloves. On suit the grand's She shows that deems, she a more than As she whappers the master over all to "Oh, suit he seems". The suits the same a